

POLYOLEFIN COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING HYDRATED INORGANIC OR ORGANIC COMPOUNDS FOR THE PREVENTION OF DISCOLORATION

- 5 The invention relates to a polyolefin composition comprising a water releasing additive comprising hydrated inorganic or organic compounds as well as to a process for prevention of discoloration in polyolefins.

Discoloration of polyolefins either directly after manufacture or after processing is a well known phenomenon. Discoloration in polyolefins can be caused by various reasons.

10 On a longer time scale, usually during the lifetime of the polyolefin article, discoloration occurs due to the transformation of phenol based antioxidants into products with quinoid structures (P.P Klemchuk and P.L.Horng, Polym.Degrad. Stab. 7, 131 (1984); T.J Henman in " Development in Polymer Stabilization-1, editor G.Scott, Applied Science Publishers, London, p.39 (1979); G.Scott and F.Yusoff, Polym.Degrad. Stab.

15 3, 13 (1980)). As a consequence, in subsequent publications (e.g. E.Epacher, E.Fekete, M.Gahleitner and B.Pukanszky, Polym.Degrad. Stab. 63, 489 (1999)) it is assumed that discoloration is proportional to the amount of stabilizer which reacts during the processing of the polyolefin which has been treated quantitatively.

In other literature, it is reported that discoloration of polyolefins is particularly pronounced if they are in continuous contact with water (H.R.Smeltz and W.Krucker, Textilveredlung, 20[9], 272 (1985)). Meanwhile, several stabilizer systems have been developed against the auto-oxidation process that can occur in the presence of transition metal ions e.g. from metal cable components.

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Hydroperoxide decomposition, which may be involved in such auto-oxidation, is known to be catalyzed by transition metal impurities, usually metal catalyst residues such as titanium and aluminum residues left from the polymerization (Y.Kamiya, J.Polym. Sci., B-4, 999 (1966), R.Hiatt, T.Mill and F.R.Mayo, J.Org. Chem., 33, 1416 (1968); L.Reich, B.R.Jadrnicek, and S.S.Stivala, Polym. Eng. Sci., 11, 265 (1971); D.J.Carlson and D.M.Wiles, J. Macromol. Sci., Rev. Macromol. Chem., C-14, 65 (1976)).

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30 In classical Ziegler based catalyst compositions, titanium and aluminum can be neutralized by adding water and / or alcohols to the system to form hydroxide or alkoxide derivatives, e.g. aluminum and titanium isopropoxides which during processing convert to the corresponding oxides of titanium and aluminum, or in the form of nanometer sized particles embedded within the particles of the resulting resin.

With later generation catalysts and corresponding polyolefins, Lewis acid residues in combination with residues of selectivity control agents can still lead to discoloration.

WO 99/67322 (EP-A-1090065) discloses foamable thermoplastic polyolefin elastomer compositions containing hydrated salts of Group 1 and 2 metals, especially metal hydroxides. Similarly, WO 98/37131 (EP-A-0961808) describes foamable polyolefin elastomer compositions comprising hydrated metal salts, especially aluminum and magnesium hydroxides which may be surface treated with coupling agents.

US 4,298,509 discloses fire resistant polyolefin fibers containing metal oxide hydrates together with halogenated organic compounds, ammonium-polyphosphates or metal borates. Similar additives for polyolefin resins include hydrotalcite or synthetic hydrotalcite  $[\text{Mg}_6\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_{16}](\text{CO}_3)(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4$ , which generate carbon dioxide upon heating.

Porous laminated polyolefin sheets prepared by processing resins which contain up to 10 percent by weight of hydrated inorganic compounds, especially aluminum hydroxide and calcium carbonate are disclosed in JP-A-52/078279.

In JP-B-45/035372, polyethylene films are prepared from polymers containing hydrated salts, such as ferric ammonium alum. Such compounds however are pink or violet colored and accordingly of limited usefulness in polymer modification.

Despite the advances in the art occasioned by the foregoing polymer compositions, simple procedures to reduce or eliminate color formation in olefin polymers are still desired. In particular, a suitable process that utilize small quantities of colorless compounds that may be readily employed in polyolefin resins made via solution polymerization techniques is still desired.

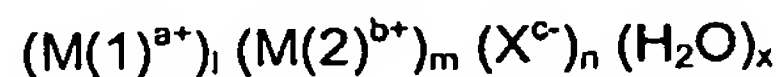
JP-A-52/049258 (Mitsubishi Perochemical Co Ltd.) discloses a rust preventing anti yellowing Ziegler type polyolefin composition comprising 0.1 to 1 percent by weight of hydrated alkaline earth metal carbonate and/or hydroxide compounds as well as hydrated Mg/Al carbonate and/or hydroxide compounds, preferably hydrated Mg carbonate and/or hydroxide compounds.

US 4,591,633 (Suzuki et al.) discloses a deodorizing Ziegler type polyolefin composition comprising 0.001 to 0.5 percent by weight of hydrated Mg or Mg/Al carbonate and/or hydroxide compounds or hydrated Ca-/Al-/Si-oxide compounds.

US 4,284,762 (Miyata et al.) discloses a corrosion inhibiting, discoloration preventing polyolefin composition comprising 0.01 to 5 percent by weight of a hydrotalcite, preferably  $\text{Mg}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)_{x/n} \cdot m \text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

Surprisingly it now has been found that specific hydrated inorganic or organic compounds are suitable as water releasing additives preventing or reducing color body formation in polyolefins.

The polyolefin composition according to the invention comprises colorless water releasing additives in concentrations from 0.001 to 1 weight percent, based on the weight of the polyolefin mass, wherein the water releasing additive is a hydrated inorganic or organic compound according to the general formula:



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in which



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and mixtures of the foregoing.

Preferably the water releasing additive is selected from  $(NH_4)_2B_4O_7 \cdot 4H_2O$ ,  $NH_4HB_4O_7 \cdot 3H_2O$ ,  $NH_4HC_2O_4 \cdot H_2O$ ,  $(NH_4)_2C_2O_4 \cdot H_2O$ ,  $(NH_4)_2HPO_3 \cdot H_2O$ ,  $Ca(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot H_2O$ ,  $CaC_2O_4 \cdot H_2O$ ,  $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2 \cdot H_2O$ ,  $Mg(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ ,  $K_2C_2O_4 \cdot H_2O$ ,  $NaKC_2O_4 \cdot 4H_2O$ ,  $K_2HPO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ ,  $K_4P_2O_7 \cdot 3H_2O$ ,  $K_2B_4O_7 \cdot 5H_2O$ ,  $K_3\text{citrate} \cdot H_2O$ ,  $K_2\text{tartrate} \cdot xH_2O$ ,  $NaC_2H_3O_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ ,  $NaNH_4HPO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$ ,  $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$ ,  $Na_2CO_3 \cdot H_2O$ ,  $Na_3C_6H_5O_7 \cdot 2H_2O$ ,  $Na_2C_6H_6O_7 \cdot 1.5H_2O$ ,  $NaC_6H_7O_7 \cdot 3H_2O$ ,  $NaH_2PO_4 \cdot H_2O$ ,  $NaH_2PO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ ,  $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 2(H_2O)$ ,  $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$ ,  $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ ,  $Na_3PO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$ ,  $NaK(C_4H_4O_6) \cdot 4H_2O$ ,  $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ ,  $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$ ,  $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 5H_2O$ ,  $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 4H_2O$ ,  $Na_4P_2O_7 \cdot 12H_2O$ ,  $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot xH_2O$ , trisodiumcitrate  $\cdot 2 H_2O$ , disodium citrate  $\cdot 1.5 H_2O$ , sodium citrate  $\cdot H_2O$ , sodium lactate  $\cdot x H_2O$ .

More preferably the water releasing additive is selected from  $K_2HPO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ ,  $K_4P_2O_7 \cdot 3H_2O$ ,  $K_2B_4O_7 \cdot 5H_2O$ ,  $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$ ,  $Na_2CO_3 \cdot H_2O$ ,  $Na_3C_6H_5O_7 \cdot 2H_2O$ ,  $Na_2C_6H_6O_7 \cdot 1.5H_2O$ ,  $NaC_6H_7O_7 \cdot 3H_2O$ ,  $NaH_2PO_4 \cdot H_2O$ ,  $NaH_2PO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ ,  $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 2(H_2O)$ ,  $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$ ,  $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ ,  $Na_3PO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$ ,  $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ ,  $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$ ,  $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 5H_2O$ ,  $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 4H_2O$ ,  $Na_4P_2O_7 \cdot 12H_2O$ ,  $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ , i.e. the more preferred  $M(1)^{a+}$  and  $M(2)^{b+}$  being  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$  and the more preferred  $X^{c-}$  being  $B_4O_7^{2-}$ ,  $PO_4^{3-}$ ,  $HPO_4^{2-}$ ,  $H_2PO_4^-$ ,  $P_2O_7^{4-}$ .

Most preferably the water releasing additive is selected from phosphates, hydrogenphosphates, dihydrogenphosphates and pyrophosphates of the following list  
 $K_2HPO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ ,  $K_4P_2O_7 \cdot 3H_2O$ ,  $NaH_2PO_4 \cdot H_2O$ ,  $NaH_2PO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ ,  $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 2(H_2O)$ ,  
 $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$ ,  $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ ,  $Na_3PO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$ ,  $Na_4P_2O_7 \cdot 12H_2O$ ,  $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ .

- 5 i.e. the most preferred  $M(1)^{a+}$  and  $M(2)^{b+}$  being  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$  and the most preferred  $X^c$  being  $PO_4^{3-}$ ,  $HPO_4^{2-}$ ,  $H_2PO_4^-$ ,  $P_2O_7^{4-}$ .

The polyolefin composition according to the invention comprises a polyolefin and from 0.001 to 1 percent by weight, preferably from 0.003 to 0.1 percent by weight, more  
10 preferably from 0.01 to 0.07 percent by weight of a colorless, hydrated inorganic or organic compound as a water releasing additive homogeneously incorporated therein.

Colorless in terms of the invention is defined as having a whiteness index (WI, determined according to ASTM-E-313.00) in the solid particulated form from 70 to 100,  
15 preferably from 80 to 100.

The water releasing additives are further capable of forming an aqueous solution at 25°C having a pH of from 2.0 to 10.0, preferably from 3.0 to 8.0. It is desirable that the composition does not evolve gaseous by-products, especially  $CO_2$  upon melt  
20 processing thereof.

The polyolefins which are used as substrates according to the invention can be:

1. Polymers of mono- and diolefins, for example polypropylene, polyisobutylene, polybut-1-ene, poly-4-methylpent-1-ene, polyisoprene or polybutadiene and polymers of cycloolefins such as cyclopentene or norbornene; in addition poly-  
25 ethylene (which may optionally be crosslinked), e.g. high-density polyethylene (HDPE), low-density polyethylene (LDPE), linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE), branched low-density polyethylene (BLDPE). Polyolefins, i.e. polymers of monoolefins, in particular polyethylene and polypropylene, can be prepared by  
30 various processes, especially by the following methods:

- a) free-radical (usually at high pressure and high temperature).  
b) by means of a catalyst, where the catalyst usually comprises one or more metals of groups IVb, Vb, Vlb or VIII. These metals usually have one or  
35 more ligands such as oxides, halides, alkoxides, esters, ethers, amines,

alkyls, alkenyls and/or aryls, which can be either  $\pi$ - or  $\alpha$ -coordinated. These metal complexes can be free or fixed to supports, such as on activated magnesium chloride, titanium chloride, aluminum oxide or silicon oxide. These catalysts can be soluble or insoluble in the polymerization medium. The catalysts can be active as such in the polymerization, or other activators can be used, for example metal alkyls, metal hydrides, metal alkylhalides, metal alkyl oxides or metal alkyl oxanes, the metals being elements of Groups Ia, IIa and/or IIIa. The activators can be modified, for example, with further ester, ether, amine or silyl ether groups. These catalyst systems are usually termed Phillips, Standard Oil Indiana, Ziegler (Natta), TNZ (DuPont), metallocene or single site catalysts (SSC).

2. Mixtures of the polymers mentioned under 1), for example mixtures of polypropylene with polyisobutylene, polypropylene with polyethylene (for example PP/HDPE, PP/LDPE) and mixtures of different types of polyethylene (for example LDPE/HDPE).
3. Copolymers of mono- and diolefins with one another or with other vinyl monomers, for example ethylene-propylene copolymers, linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) and mixtures thereof with low-density polyethylene (LDPE), propylene-but-1-ene copolymers, propylene-isobutylene copolymers, ethylene-but-1-ene copolymers, ethylene-hexene copolymers, ethylene-methylpentene copolymers, ethylene-heptene copolymers, ethylene-octene copolymers, propylene-butadiene copolymers, iso-butylene and isoprene copolymers, ethylene-alkyl acrylate copolymers, ethylene-alkyl methacrylate copolymers, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers and their copolymers with carbon monoxide or ethylene-acrylic acid copolymers and their salts (ionomers), as well as terpolymers of ethylene with propylene and a diene such as hexadiene, dicyclopentadiene or ethylidene-norbornene; in addition mixtures of such copolymers with one another and with polymers mentioned under 1), for example polypropylene/ ethylene-propylene copolymers, LDPE-ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, LDPE/ethylene-acrylic acid copolymers, LLDPE/ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, LLDPE/ethylene-acrylic acid copolymers and alternating or random polyalkylene-carbon monoxide copolymers and mixtures thereof with other polymers, for example polyamides.



Besides the water releasing additives according to the invention the polyolefins can contain all kinds of known additives, for example antioxidants, UV absorbers and light stabilizers, metal deactivators, phosphites and phosphonites, peroxide scavengers, basic costabilizers, nucleating agents, fillers and reinforcing agents, as well as other  
5 additives such as plasticizers, lubricants, emulsifiers, pigments, optical brighteners, flameproofing agents, antistatics, blowing agents.

Specifically disclosed are calcium stearate, zinc stearate, synthetic hydrotalcite, in particular DHT4A, and mixtures thereof.  
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In a preferred aspect of the invention the polyolefin composition comprises a blend of a water releasing additive as defined above with calcium stearate or zinc stearate or DHT4A in a blend ratio from 10:90 to 90:10 by weight.

15 Any additional additives can be added to the polyolefins before, together with or after addition of the additives of the invention. These additional additives can be added as solids, in solution or melt as well as in the form of solid or liquid mixtures or masterbatches/concentrates.

20 Preferred combinations consist of polyolefins prepared with a titanium and magnesium containing Ziegler-Natta catalyst compositions. The Ti catalyst composition is preferably prepared by combining a hydrocarbon slurry of anhydrous magnesium dichloride, a hydrocarbon solution of ethylaluminum dichloride and a hydrocarbon solution of titanium tetraalkoxides, especially titanium tetra(isopropoxide) to yield a  
25 composition containing a magnesium concentration from 0.1 to 0.5 M, a molar ratio of Mg/Ti of 40/1 to 5/1, and a molar ratio of Ti/Al from 1/1 to 1/10. Activation of the compound is with an aluminum trialkyl compound, especially triethylaluminum.

The invention further relates to a process for the prevention of discoloration in  
30 polyolefins characterized by the addition of a hydrated inorganic or organic compound as characterized in claims 1 to 5 to a polyolefine in concentrations from 0.001 to 1 weight percent, based on the weight of the polyolefin mass.

The hydrated organic or inorganic compound is preferably added to the polymer  
35 formed in a polymerization process prior to devolatilization and/or melt extrusion and/or pelletizing. For example, in a solution polymerization process it is conveniently added

to the solution exiting the reactor, desirably in the form of a solution or suspension of the additive compound. Further, the compound or a solution thereof, or a suspension thereof, can be added to the slurry exiting a slurry polymerization process or to the polymer powder recovered from a gas-phase process.

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The additive compound can also be incorporated into a molten polymer mass in the form of a concentrate or masterbatch, which can comprise one or more additional polymers.

10 The preferred process for incorporating is a melt mixing process.

Surprisingly, the water releasing compounds are effective at suppressing discoloration during melt extrusion at very low concentrations without adverse impact on various polymer properties or on stabilizers or other additives normally added to such

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The invention is now illustrated by the following examples:

### EXAMPLES

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A high density polyethylene (HD 12450 N (available from The Dow Chemical Co.) is extruded multiple times. Polymer with and without powdered hydrated salt and a common stabilizer package comprising 0.02 wt-% Hostanox® O 10, 0.025 wt-% Hostanox® O 16, and 0.100 wt-% Hostanox® PAR 24 (all available from Clariant) is first

25 mixed (dry blended) then extruded in a pre-extrusion step at 210°C using a single screw extruder (screw diameter 25mm (L/D=25), compression 1:3, screw speed 60 rpm, die diameter 4mm). Subsequent extrusions were then carried out using a single screw extruder at 240°C (screw diameter 20mm (L/D=20), compression 1:3, screw speed 70rpm, die diameter 2mm). The extrudate is formed into compression molded

30 test plates. A uniform quantity of titanium tetraisopropoxide (0.001 % based on polymer weight) is added to all formulations (except the base reference) to simulate titanium residues.

Color (yellowness index, YI) is measured for each formulation after the pre-extrusion, first, third, and fifth extrusions by means of a Minolta CM 3500d spectrophotometer.

35 Results are contained in TABLE 1.

**TABLE 1**

Ex.	Formulation	YI (pre-extr.)	YI (1)	YI (3)	YI (5)
A*	base reference	0.45	5.51	8.03	10.31
1	0.037wg-% $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	- 0.18	5.24	6.56	8.73
2	0.016wg-% $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	- 0.22	4.69	6.31	8.57
3	0.065wg-% $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	- 0.55	4.95	6.90	8.22

\* comparative not an example of the invention

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The test conditions of Examples 1-3 were substantially repeated with 0.003 weight percent titanium tetraisopropoxide instead of 0.001 weight percent titanium tetraisopropoxide added to each sample (except the base reference). Results are contained in TABLE 2.

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**TABLE 2**

Ex.	Formulation	YI (pre-extr.)	YI (1)	YI (3)	YI (5)
A*	base reference	0.45	5.51	8.03	10.31
4	0.009wg-% $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	- 1.31	2.54	4.36	6.02
5	0.018wg-% $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	- 2.02	2.15	4.67	5.84
6	0.004wg-% $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	- 1.41	2.62	4.93	6.18
7	0.015wg-% $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	- 1.79	2.55	4.33	5.21

\* comparative, not an example of the invention